



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

## BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

(The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch.)

### NORTH AMERICA

**The Leading Facts of New Mexican History.** By Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Vol. II. xii and 631 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1912. \$6. 10 x 6½.\*

The topics are presented with great abundance of detail. The period treated is 1820-1912. Although documentary information prior to the American occupation is meager, Mr. Twitchell has been able to prepare a most creditable account of New Mexican affairs during the period when the state formed part of the Mexican Republic. Accurate descriptions of New Mexican customs and social life are included in the text. The chapter on the old Santa Fé Trail is one of the best in the book—as informing to the student of economic geography as to the historian. Those who, like the present reviewer, have traveled over this famous highway will see ample evidence that the writer has lived long in the region where occurred the events he records. The establishment of this famous southwestern trade-route is correctly ascribed to the settlement of the valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri. Nature's own provision in the shape of a route is revealed by the traders treading the path which had been blazed by Spanish conquistadores over two and a half centuries earlier.

An excellent glimpse of city life in historic Santa Fé is afforded by skilful portrayal of customs and manners. Allusion to the war with Mexico is mainly confined to the American occupation of New Mexico. The creation of the Territory of New Mexico and the Texan state boundary controversies have due attention.

The part played by New Mexico in the Civil War is dealt with at length and much light is shed on the vexatious question of Spanish and Mexican land grants.

The maps, though poor in execution, are informing. One entitled "Map of the Boone's Lick Road and the Old Santa Fé Trail" is based upon data from a diary kept by Dr. David Waldo, who was a freighter on the trail as early as 1847. The battlefield maps relating to the Mexican War are based on originals prepared by the engineers of the War Department. The photographs include pioneers, soldiers and legislators who achieved prominence in New Mexico.

LEON DOMINIAN.

**New Trails in Mexico.** By C. Lumholtz. xxv and 411 pp. Maps, ills., index. C. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1912. 10 x 6½.

These geographical and ethnographical notes are a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the region near the United States-Mexico boundary between 110° and 115° W. This was the Papaguería of early Spanish chroniclers. It is peopled to-day by Indians whom the casual traveler would hardly differentiate from Mexicans either in Arizona or in Sonora. It is therefore interesting to find in this book a detailed account of the life and peculiar customs of these people.

Mr. Lumholtz seems to have won the confidence of the Papagos. My own recollection of them along the eastern boundary of this district is that they are unusually diffident. Mr. Lumholtz scored signal success in having been

---

\* Review of Vol. I, in *Bull.*, Vol. 44, April, 1912, pp. 295-296.

able to witness such ceremonies as the preparation of sahuaro wine and to visit primitive graveyards from which the ordinary traveler is excluded.

The marvelous adaptation of plant and animal life to arid environment is investigated by the author. The cacti are shown to be luscious retainers of moisture. This explains how cattle can roam for months away from water in regions where some varieties of this plant thrive. I remember seeing thirsty Indians on a journey near San Carlos in western Oaxaca rip open one of these cacti and munch the broad flat segments with evident relish. It was my first intimation of the value of the moist sponge-like tissues of which the plant is made.

Facts of economic importance are not only recorded as such but the explorer has also been concerned with their investigation. He dwells especially on irrigation and mining possibilities. A final touch of thoroughness is thus imparted to his conspectus of the region. It is to be hoped that he is not over sanguine regarding occurrences of gold in the Papaguería. I have not examined the district south of Sonoita or the northern part of the Pinacate field, but my attention was called to the region in 1905 on a trip from Cananea to Bacoachi. Reports of prospectors tended to show that some placer mining had been carried on formerly. Mr. Lumholtz probably refers to it when he says that: "free gold which undoubtedly has been encountered in the malpais in the northern part of Pinacate should also be followed up."

The maps are valuable. The corrected course of the Sonoita River, the delineation of the shores of the Bay of Adair and the ascription of names to the N-S ranges of the region are features of interest. The distribution of the sand dunes surrounding Adair Bay is indicated.

LEON DOMINIAN.

**Field Days in California.** By Bradford Torrey. 235 pp. Ills., index. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1913. \$1.50. 7½ x 5.

Bradford Torrey died a year ago and this is the twelfth and the last of his delightful books. He loved the out-of-doors, lived much in the open; and his gift of observation and entertaining way of telling about nature, its birds and beasts, trees and flowers, made his graphic sketches well worth while. His last book is fully worthy of his reputation.

**The Different West as Seen by a Transplanted Easterner.** By Arthur E. Bostwick. 184 pp. Index. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1913. \$1. 8 x 5½.

The "West," as defined by Mr. Bostwick, comprises the states usually designated as the "Middle West." The author writes in detail of this West, taking up the physiography, towns, cities, transportation facilities, life and customs of the people, politics, economics, education, literature, science, art, society, etc. The East is compared with the West, and the "mutual misunderstanding" existing between them is set forth and discussed.

In his chapter on Literature in the West, the author suggests that "There would appear to be a field in the West for the purely local magazine, which is as yet almost untrod. There might be at least one of these in each state, devoted to the description and discussion of local industries, civic improvement, rural conditions, state history and biography, power-development, etc." Mr. Bostwick writes in a bright and interesting style, and his book is well worth reading.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

**A Naval History of the American Revolution.** By Gardner W. Allen. Vol. I: xii and 365 pp. Maps, ill. Vol. II: viii and pp. 367-752. Maps, ill., index. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1913. \$3. (2 vols.) 8 x 5½ each.

With painstaking research the author has made the most of his subject, one of peculiar difficulty, since the American revolutionists were always struggling toward a navy rather than in possession of one. The condition was essentially inherent in the nature of the case. An unorganized community struggling to cast off a government organized against it may with minimum difficulty assemble its volunteer levies, but sea power can never be aught but the possession of an organized state; it represents the plant of a going concern, it can-